

and evidently looking upon it as an insult to him and the United States Government.

Mr. Greaves since addressed a letter to R. C. Wylie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assuring him that he (Greaves) is entirely satisfied with the explanation of the part of the Government in regard to the insertion of an article in the *Polytechnic* not complimentary to the United States, but he thinks the editor has been very naughty.

RECEIVED.—His Majesty, accompanied by the Ministers of Foreign Relations and Finance, and his high chiefs, visited the several men-of-war in the port of Honolulu, on the 2d of May, and was received everywhere with salutes and the usual honors. There was a gunnery practice on board one or two of the ships, and the King took great interest, and everything was done to make the time passed on the water agreeable and complimentary to the royal visitor.

OREGON.

THE VOLUNTEERS DISBANDING.

The dates from Oregon are to May 14.

From the *Oregonian* we learn that Col. Cornelius and Adjutant Farrar arrived in Portland by the steamer *Jason* on the 8th inst. From the Colonel we learn that all the volunteers—except Captain Carson's company, which went to the coast to fight the Indians, are now disbanded. The *Oregonian* says that the volunteers who were sent to the mouth of the Columbia river, none of them in the field were willing to volunteer for the required service, showing too plainly that their previous hardships taken from them all desire to run any risk by a second campaign. Col. Cornelius and his command have done all that it was possible to do. They left home when their services were needed—they endured the exposure and fatigue of a cold, inclement winter—they are now left to provision themselves.

The *Oregonian* says that the campaign is at an end—the country about the Dalles will soon be in the undisputed possession of the Indians. A few hundred regulars have gone into the Yakima country. The Walla Walla Valley is abandoned after having been held for months. All this is done, just as the war has begun; the Indians must feel their importance, and will be emboldened to make the settlements, to pour upon some unsuspecting family, and we will not be surprised to hear of some murder, and that large amounts of property have been destroyed. The war will be continued until the volunteers are defeated—that by the way of the country, they are compelled to retreat from the country. And, having no force to watch on the south side of the Columbia, the whole Indian band can concentrate on the United States troops, or divide themselves into bands, and lay waste the out-lying settlements. The season will soon be here when the Indian can adopt his mode of warfare with fearful results. When the snow on the mountains disappears, we fear the mistake of withdrawing the troops will stand out so that all can see it. What a contrast does the course of Governor Stevens show to the above! He, instead of decreasing his force, is adding thereto—resolved on an effective blow, and to conquer before he withdraws his troops.

MOVEMENTS OF U. S. TROOPS.—A detachment of the 9th, under Col. Wright, have crossed the Columbia, and are engaged in prosecuting a campaign into the Yakima country. They are to be met at Natchez Pass by two companies of Col. Casey's command. The 10th, under the command of Col. Wright, are well guarded; good block-houses have been erected at the upper and lower steamboat landings, and these are garrisoned to repel an attack of one thousand Indians. At Vancouver a large and strong block-house has been built; it stands a little back of the eastern extremity of the barracks building. Major Rains has received orders to go to Blumhardt.

LATEST NEWS FROM PUGET'S SOUND.

We learn from Mr. E. T. Gunn, editor and publisher of the *Puget's Sound Courier*, who arrived in this city on Wednesday morning last, that the cordial relations which existed between the Indians and the whites, and that the volunteers and regulars were all taking the time to concentrate their forces, expecting to meet the Indians in a large body near Fort McAllister, on South Prairie, between the Puyallup and Nisqually rivers. An encampment has been found in a swamp near by, from which it is supposed about one hundred and fifty Indians had just left. Fresh signs of men and horses were seen in abundance close around, and it is probable there were spies in the immediate vicinity. Lieut. McKibbin, with a command of twenty regulars, left Fort Steilacoom for that region on Wednesday last, by way of the recently discovered trail. The same number, on Thursday, by the Puyallup. Major Van Bokkelen and Captains Spradell and Rabbeon, of the volunteers, with their different commands, had moved in the same direction. The volunteers still garrisoned Fort McAllister.

KANSAS.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, June 5, 1856.

In my last I gave a hasty account of an attack made upon the town of Franklin; but gave no particulars, and the outline was not exact. It happened yesterday morning an hour and a half before daylight.

Franklin lies four and a half miles south east of Lawrence, near the Wakarusa. It has on more than one occasion been used as a camp by the Border Rufians, and is the base of operations against Lawrence by bands coming from Westport and Independence, Mo. During the Wakarusa war last December Franklin was in point of fact Pro-Slavery headquarters. At the recent sack of Lawrence it was the seat of a mischievous camp, which formed a rallying point for those who came from Missouri, and at that point the Lawrence supplies were intercepted, and arms, provisions and goods taken. Since the Pro-Slavery parties began to muster during the past week on Wakarusa, Bull Creek and other points south of Lawrence, as again been made a military station. Some of Buford's men and some Missourians have been here for nearly a week in martial array, and were armed with the Pro-Slavery men on their guard. There were 23 Pro-Slavery men, partly Missourians, partly Georgians and Alabamians, in the guard-room where they were posted. Sam Salters was with them. Besides there was a pretty fair sprinkling of Pro-Slavery residents of the town.

It was dark as Erebus, and a little before three in the morning of the 4th, when the little party of Indian defiled by the ridge on which the town stands, and entered the streets of Franklin. The other company had got a guide and were to be at the point at the same hour, but owing to the darkness, had lost the way and were stumbling in the ravines to the south of town, down toward the Wakarusa. The first-mentioned little party, a handful of fellows as ever stood before a spot where they heard the cannon was the purpose of attack, and put the Pro-Slavery men on their guard. In front of the guard-house they were halted, and the leader of the Free-State Rangers demanded that they surrender. Again they were halted—again the demand to surrender was made, when the guard fired on them. The Rangers poured in a volley—it was returned. At this stage of the game something occurred which, with better gunning, might have been serious; that it passed without killing several Free-State men, is almost miraculous. These were just across the street from the guard-house, and but few shots had been fired, when the six-pound howitzer, the muzzle of which was pointed out of the guard-house, was discharged. It was fired rather obliquely, and missed the party, being only a little too high. What it was loaded with, Heaven only knows; likely shingle-nails, horse-chains, or the debris of a blacksmith-shop, for such an infernal weapon, as the noise heard since the siege of Fort Mifflin, is the only discharge of the piece, as they dared not come out again to load it. The firing from both sides continued with great rapidity, the bullets whistling about like hail. The Pro-Slavery men in the other houses commenced firing on the

Free-State men, who had assailed "wanted to assail them, but the guard-house. The fifteen, finding it pretty hot, lay down flat in the streets, and the fire continued for nearly an hour, the hoping their friends would come up, when they would make an attack on the guard-house.

Guided by the firing, the Wakarusa men found the way to Franklin; but although the vivid flashes lit up the streets of Franklin, this latter company having had no proper understanding or concert of action, as the balls were whistling in all directions and as they were as likely to be shot by their friends as their enemies, they scarce knew how to advance. One thing, however, they did know—the Buford men had most of their stores in a place near where they came up. From this they obtained a large quantity of powder, shot and caps, a lot of provisions and a few sharp's rifles, and some of the old breech-loading alligator guns that had been taken at Franklin previous to the burning of Lawrence.

A wagon was loaded with these stores, and as day was approaching and the United States dragoons might possibly interfere, being within hearing, this company made off toward the Wakarusa on the road to Palmyra.

The firing in the streets of Franklin ceased. Day was beginning to twinkle in and reveal the shady outline of timber on the Kaw. The Pro-Slavery men did not surrender, but dared not return the fire, and the others had ceased. They would have taken the brass howitzer with them, but they had nothing to take it with; besides, the dragoons were camped close to the way they must return, and they wished merely to enter Lawrence as quietly as they had left it, and had no desire to take the gun there. Under these circumstances they encamped in the place.

One Pro-Slavery man died of his wounds at Franklin yesterday. Another is badly wounded, and one or two others wounded, but not badly. The Free-State prisoner made his escape from the guard-house in the morning; his clothes had been cut by the bullets of his friends. No Free-State man was even wounded, which, from the nature of the engagement, is almost incredible.

The Pro-Slavery camp on Bull Creek is receiving daily accessions. Whitfield is said to have come up with a company of seventy from Westport to-day, but the correctness of this I doubt. The *Westport News* has issued another flaming extra, giving a ridiculously inflated account of the battle of Palmyra, exaggerating the numbers of the Free-State men, and perverting all the facts, calling on the Missourians to "rally."

I have just learned that Gov. Shannon is about to issue another proclamation; it will be issued to-morrow. It is, like all his documents, not very intelligible, but is a sort of peace affair. He forbids all armed parties from coming into the Territory (wonder if he has heard of reinforcements from the Free State), and also orders that all armed parties in the Territory now disband and go to their homes. That this will secure peace is doubtful. The Free-State men will acquiesce in it as soon as they have reason to believe that the disarming process is to be equal to the other side.

FROM ONE INDICTED FOR HIGH TREASON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

UNDER GUARD, NEAR LEXINGTON, K. T., Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

You have heard of my capture at Kansas City, Mo., a few weeks ago by an armed mob while on my way to the Territory from the East, where I had been spending the last two months. I was taken to Westport, exhibited there as a show for four days, after which I was escorted by mounted riflemen to Lexington, spending two nights on the way, and meeting with numerous incidents. Here I was deposited in a room in the rear of a low grocery, where I was kept the best part of two days before I was made acquainted with my crime, or any process whatever was served on me. On Tuesday night, the 30th of May, the day previous to the destruction of Lawrence, the Marshal came to the room and served his warrant, charging me with committing high treason in attempting to overthrow the Federal Government on the 1st, 12th and 20th days of May. All of this time, you will observe, I was out of the Territory, or in the hands of a mob, entirely deprived of my personal liberty, and, of course, not capable, from my position, to "levy war against the United States."

I was removed to a safer room, and United States troops were placed over me on the day Lawrence was destroyed. Subsequently I have been removed to the "tent field" with my captors, G. W. Smith, esq., Gains Jenkins, G. W. Deitzler and Gov. Robinson, the latter having more recently joined us. Here, on the open prairie, under a seven-by-nine tent, on a buffalo robe stretched upon the damp ground, I write you this hasty note. My wife, as also Mrs. Jenkins, have been permitted to remain with us, and have, in fact, at the present time, a contract from the United States Marshal for boarding us, which they are carrying out.

My printing office was destroyed on the 21st ult.—as your faithful correspondents have informed you—and consequently *The Herald of Freedom* has been suspended until I can make new arrangements for its publication. My printing establishment was the best west of St. Louis, and embraced a very large news and jobbing office, with several hundred foots of the most fashionable letter, all entirely new, and selected by myself without regard to cost after several years' experience in the printing business. Not content with destroying all my hand-presses, imposing stones, furniture, late invoice of stock, &c., but my power-press, which arrived at the Levee the Friday previous, was broken up, and many pieces were thrown into the river beyond reach. My extensive miscellaneous and law library, embracing over a thousand volumes of the best publications of the times, were torn in pieces, pierced by bayonets, scattered broadcast through the town, or were carried away. The building was three times set on fire, and as many times extinguished, and finally saved without very great loss. All my private papers and documents were stolen. Unless the friends of Free Kansas give me relief in the crisis, either by a loan or donation, the paper must continue suspended until I can come forth from my imprisonment.

Mrs. Brown will set out for the East in a few days, and I trust will meet with the philanthropic who will be pleased to aid us in our extremity. Those who desire to aid me can address me at Alton, Illinois.

Our loss is but of many, and yet the breaking up of *The Herald of Freedom* must be a severe injury to the cause, when violence and outrage are rampant. Our journal has long been in the way of tyrants, but the demons of the Slave power did not dare approach it while I had my freedom, and was there to defend it. When I left for the East Mrs. Brown assured me that it should be blown up before it should fall into the hands of an enemy. Such would have been the case had it not been for my own peril at the time of the escape. She felt that my life was in danger, and hence she left everything and stood by me while Lawrence was sacked and burned, and the office was destroyed.

Col. Sumner, of the United States Army, has just been here, and says he shall favor our removal to Fort Leavenworth. He thinks we shall be more comfortable there through the Summer than in a tent on the broad prairie, and exposed to the direct rays of a vertical sun, and we all coincide.

We had hoped to have been discharged on bail until the next term of the Court in September, but it would have been inconsistent with the objects of our arrest, had they given us our freedom; consequently Judge Lecombe has denied us this favor. If the American people do not adopt measures to secure a speedy retribution from the powers that be, and hurl them into obscurity, then the nation must be held responsible before the world for their villainous transactions in Kansas affairs.

Very truly yours, G. W. BROWN.

MATERIAL AID FOR KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, June 13, 1856.

Our City Hall was densely crowded on Saturday evening last with those of our citizens who wished to make some substantial effort for the relief of our suffering brethren in Kansas, and after placing the floor Mr. Chapin in the chair, those present began to offer

their funds for the purpose of aiding those settlers who are already in Kansas as well as to assist those who desire to go for the purpose of becoming actual settlers.

The sums donated varied from \$200 to the smallest amount which any present could spare, and the total aggregated \$4,250. The tone of the speakers was distinctly "for resistance to the tyranny of the Border Rufians," for those speakers who considered the most energetic action were the most enthusiastically cheered. After appointing a Committee to call upon and solicit subscriptions from those citizens not then present, the meeting adjourned.

Another meeting was held last night, and twenty persons came forward upon the stand and sacrificed their readiness to emigrate to Kansas with the party now being formed in Massachusetts. Mr. Thomas Earl immediately offered tickets to Kansas for five of the number, provided the citizens would make up the funds for the remainder.

Mr. Earl, being a Quaker, would not furnish arms, but was willing to assist with tickets those who needed aid.

The subscription for material aid for Kansas now amounts to \$7,362 12, and it will be increased to \$10,000 within the week.

Thus the "Heart of the Commonwealth" responds to the appeal for aid from the tyrants of the South, and will prove herself worthy of the Fathers of the Revolution.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS IN FLORIDA.

By the following letter, of a later date than any yet received, it will be seen that further Indian depredations have been committed:

"FORT MYERS, June 1, 1856.

"Last evening an express arrived from Fort DeKay with the intelligence that two men were fired on by six Indians, about six hundred yards from that post. One was the garibon hunter, the other a volunteer, and the former received a severe wound in the shoulder. The Indians were directly pursued with ardor by both regulars and volunteers—twenty of the latter being mounted—but to trace of them could be discovered. A heavy rain falling obliterated their trail, and they defied pursuit, though some of the most experienced trackers of the volunteers were in pursuit. The men attacked were unarmed, and the Indians fired once and then ran. It is supposed they were a small party going toward the north, who stopped to survey the fort, &c., on their way."

"Capt. Kendrick of the Florida Volunteers saw an Indian camp near Ok-chaw's village in the vicinity of Lake Thompson, but though parties scoured the country round, no trace of Indians could be found. Signal fires were also discovered, but they were extinguished before the troops came up. This occurred on the 25th ult."

"It is worthy of particular remark that this is the second instance in which the savages have made an attack and been instantly pursued by mounted men, yet eluded their pursuers. In this attack the troops probably were on the trail in less than fifteen minutes' time. The rain doubtless favored the Indians. In the other instance, viz: the attack on two men near Fort Simon Drum, Lieut. Hartuff with his party, and Capt. Johnstone with the volunteers, had just come in from a scout and had not yet dismounted, so the pursuit was instantaneous. At the edge of a hammock they had to dismount, but followed on foot, and secured all around. Lieut. Hartuff says they were all anxious to catch the Indians, and lost not a moment, but still they escaped. It shows what a very difficult thing it is to catch them, even when they show themselves, and they can easily keep out of the way of scouts in pursuit."

"Capt. Pratt's command will return from Malco River early this week. Col. Brown goes down there to-morrow to make preparations with that view. Lieut. Hartuff will leave on a scout in the interior next week."

Our correspondent's views in reference to the efficacy of mounted men are very judicious, and simply borne out by the facts narrated. It is absurd to suppose that they can be of any use in a country where the undergrowth is so dense, and where swamps and morasses are continually interposing to obstruct their progress, as is the case in the pine barrens of South Florida.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Keller advertises his benefit for Wednesday. The beautiful tableaux represented by his troupe have won the admiration of large audiences of our most intelligent and respectable citizens, and will doubtless be remembered to his advantage by those who have seen or heard of them.

Mr. Blake is the card at the Broadway, at present. To-night he repeats "Geoffrey Hamlyn," in "The Last Man." On Wednesday Mr. Chapman has a benefit.

NEW PLAY.—A drama, founded on Richardson's novel of "Clarissa Harlowe," is to be given at Laura Keane's to-night. The dramatizing is done by an American lady. Miss Keane, and all the best names in the company, are in the cast.

Burton's Theatre will be reopened next Monday by Mr. W. H. Fleming, late of Boston.

Mr. H. Gratton Plunkett has leased the Newark Theatre for a short season, and commences this evening. He has secured most of the talent of Mr. Burton's company, and the manager also, who will star there for a week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard have likewise accepted an engagement, and will play on alternate nights with Mr. Burton.

The concert of M. Amadio, on Friday night, afforded Mme. Patania an opportunity of making her merits known—so far as room-singing could. She has a light, flexible, sweet soprano, excellent method, good style, and executes brilliant pieces with ease and accuracy. The impression she made was very favorable. Mr. Amadio has one of the best, fullest, manliest voices we have heard, but is apt to force his organ beyond the musical quality always due even to the loudest singing. In its richness of tone, and natural apprehension of artistic sensibility, he is highly gifted, and all that he requires is more study to be at the head of his profession. He was assisted by M. Brignoli and M. Morelli. The pieces went well, except the septette and concerted piece from Ernani, which, being executed by only four voices—one or two of them, besides, not most pronounced sort. The audience was simply fair, but would probably have been fatter, had not the Academy offered an opposition in the Benefit of the orchestra and chorus—an occasion when many felt it a duty to be present at the opera.

The Revels, at Niblo's have produced an entirely new piece in plot, dress and decoration, called "Pon-go-or; the Intelligent Ape—a comic serious pantomime with incidental dances, by M. Marzetti." A plot of sufficient interest, and locality of adequate scenic effect—a plantation in Peru—connected with the action of the gifted ape, personated by M. Marzetti—make the piece a success. The peculiar hide, lumbering, head-scratching, sentimentality, and other material and immaterial qualities of the animal are well given by our theatrical ape, that in case of the sudden death of the real article at the manager's Mr. Marzetti could supply his place. Some of the comic scenes are extremely amusing and witty now, and the negro dance is very piquant. The serious business of the ape, who receives a stab and dies as an ape should die. Need we say more? In addition to the Revels a Madlle Robert—one of the chief dancers of the Paris Grand Opera—is well as a ballet troupe, performing various ballets with nice plots and situations. Likewise Mr. Hengler, who is the greatest phenomenon on the tight-rope—doing without the balance pole more than any one else can with it. If the principles of physical culture were not lost sight of so generally as they are in this age of labor-saving machinery, the theory of gravitation by which this lad performs his wonders, so connecting strength and agility, might excite notice. But the au-

dience did not exhibit anything like an appreciation of such physical heroisms.

RECEPTION OF MILLARD FILLMORE.—The Joint Committee of the Assembly and Councilmen having in charge the reception of Millard Fillmore met on Friday. The Committee on Carriages reported having engaged nine. As they had not engaged any definite number they received additional instructions to engage only as many as were requisite to ride comfortably Mr. Fillmore and themselves. This was done upon suggestion of Councilman Merritt, that an intermediate retinue of suckers from the ranks of city fancy, if allowed, were always sure on such occasions to appropriate all the carriages they could, and make the city pay the expense. The matter of a steamboat to go to Staten Island was postponed until the next meeting. The Committee on Guns reported having engaged Col. D. Shay of the Arsenal to supervise the department of the reception, with orders to fire one hundred guns each in the Park and at the Battery, and on the steamboat, should one be used. A proposition of the Trinity Church bell-ringer to chime, for 316 Trinity bells, upon the landing and during the passing of Mr. Fillmore, was laid on the table, as it was not positively known that Mr. Fillmore would pass Broadway. Depositions waited on the Committee from the Brooklyn Common Council and the American General Committee, expressing their eagerness to join with New York in the intended reception. The Committee adjourned to Tuesday, to complete the final arrangements.

The Board of Aldermen on Friday evening received answers from eleven Banks, through the Controller, in relation to allowing the city interest on its moneys in the event of deposits being made. The only Bank among the number that offers the city a percentage is the Broadway Bank. It proposes to allow four per cent per annum and when the city requires loans of it to charge the current rate of interest, not exceeding seven per cent. The Board concurred with the Councilmen to appropriate \$3,000 for the 4th of July Celebration, the latter body having refused to agree to the amendment making it \$3,750. A resolution was adopted in relation to the Central Park Commissioners incurring unlimited expense when there was no appropriation made to meet them, and it being questioned whether the Common Council had the power to make the appropriation required. An ordinance was passed providing for a clerk at \$600 to attend on the Joint Committee of both Boards. A curious ordinance, authorizing the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies to employ ten *Inspectors of Pumps* at three dollars per day was proposed. Such a thing was never suggested when pumps chiefly took the place of Croton pipes. It was, however, rejected.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. A. B. Van Zandt was last evening installed as Pastor of the Central Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in Ninth street, near Broadway. The installation sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, the charge delivered to the pastor by the Rev. Dr. Hardebaugh, and the charge to the people by the Rev. Dr. DeWitt. Dr. Hardebaugh after concluding the prescribed form, addressed the new pastor in a fervent manner, exhorting him to press forward with vigor in the good work. He did not meet him as a new friend, for his countenance was familiar to them all. He (Mr. Van Zandt) was not a beginner, but had for years past been engaged in the service of the great Master.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN SANGERS.—This festive scene will take place to-day at the Bellevue Gardens, foot of Eighth street, East River. The procession will set out from the foot of Grand street, and the amusements will commence at half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

JAMES CASEY, THE CALIFORNIA MURDERER.—According to the recent advices from California it appears that James King of William, editor of a newspaper in San Francisco called *The Evening Bulletin*, had been shot through the breast and killed by a James Casey, editor of *The San Francisco Sunday Times*, in consequence of Mr. King, through the columns of his journal, having called Casey a Sing-Sing convict. By referring to the records of the Court of General Sessions it seems that Casey was convicted of grand larceny in this city on the 24th of September, 1849, before Recorder Tallmadge and Aldermen Dennis Mallins and Patrick Kelly, and that following his conviction Casey was sentenced to serve two years imprisonment at hard labor in Sing-Sing State Prison. The complaint against Casey, and which resulted in his conviction, was made by Mrs. Caroline Kieley, then residing at No. 12 Light street. The facts, on trial of the prisoner, showed that on the 24th of November, 1848, he applied to Mrs. Kieley to hire some household furniture, consisting of beds, mattresses, bureau, carpet, table and looking-glass, valued at \$180, for the purpose, as he represented, of going to keep house at No. 34 City Hall place; but instead of doing as he pretended, Casey took the property in question to the auction store of Terence Boyle, No. 143 Chatham street, and sold it for \$60, one-third of its estimated value, pocketing the proceeds. Casey in his examination, before being fully committed to the Tombs for trial, stated that he was 21 years of age, was born in Brooklyn, and a hatter by trade.

THE ALLEGED \$100,000 SWINDLE.—CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION.—The examination of Wm. S. Hanna, charged with swindling Jas. Garvie of Glen Cove out of about \$100,000 worth of property, was resumed on Friday before Justice Wood. Judge Anderson conducted the case for the prosecution. The only witness examined was James O'Donnell, a laborer on Mr. Garvie's farm. He stated that on the 14th of April he went to Hanna's shop and thence to his home, where he found Garvie drunk. Next day he and Hanna went to Glen Cove and called upon John La Farge, esq., who had leased some property of Garvie. Hanna tried to borrow from this gentleman \$3,000, and told him that \$2,000 of it was for Garvie's mother and the balance for his niece. Mr. La Farge declined loaning the money at that time and told him to call again in a couple of days. The two then returned to Hanna's house, where they found Garvie asleep and drunk. They shook him until he awoke and then all proceeded to the office of Taylor & Adams, lawyers. Here Hanna talked privately with Adams and soon the latter commenced making out a lease. It was read to Garvie and he signed it. The deed was also made out and read, but witness did not see it signed. During this time Garvie was drunk, stupid and crying, but said not a word. The will was then made out, and Garvie said he had before made one. Hanna withdrew something in his ear, and he then said "go ahead." Adams made out the will, and Garvie signed it. Subsequently to this Hanna went to Garvie's house and attempted to take possession, but Garvie's niece prevented him, and Hanna, Adams and witness were obliged to sleep in the barn all night. Both Hanna and Adams, the lawyer, tried to induce witness to take side with the former. The case was here adjourned to Saturday morning.

WAITING FOR A SCENE.—The four-story and attic brick building adjoining the north-west corner of Broadway and Murray street, to which the attention of the authorities was called some time ago in consequence of the dangerous condition, was on Saturday the object of considerable attention. During the morning, while workmen were engaged in excavating the corner lot, a portion of the foundation of the building above mentioned suddenly fell out. A general stampede of the laborers took place, and upon examining the building it was found to be gradually settling, and there was every indication of its falling; the southern corner on Broadway had settled several inches and the wall had started from the wall of the adjoining building. The police were notified that the edifice might fall at any moment, and in order to prevent the occurrence of any accident, they barricaded the street, and compelled vehicles to turn out of Broadway, and debarred pedestrians to pass on the opposite side. Crowds of people gathered in front of the building and waited

hour after hour for the descent. Everybody was talkative, and indulged in various speculations and opinions on the subject. Some petty children, and individuals calling themselves architects, bidders, they appeared very learned, but as they all talked at the same time, it was impossible for a listener to come to any conclusion on the subject, as far as the observations of these savans were concerned. However, the building did not fall and the excitement died away toward night. The building was standing yesterday morning, but it seemed to have settled several inches since Saturday. No one, it appears, has a right to interfere with the premises. The upper part has been for some time unoccupied, but the basement was occupied as a liquor saloon, the proprietor of which, holding a lease, refused to move out or vacate unless paid a high bonus. We believe \$3,000 was offered him for the good will of his lease, but it is said he wanted something like four times that amount. The proprietor of this saloon might have been seen on Saturday taking out in the most cautious manner some valuables. The owner of the property declined saying anything about the matter for fear of rendering himself liable to somebody for damages. The authorities refused to disturb the building for fear of rendering the city liable for damages, and as the edifice remains in its dangerous condition, and will probably be allowed its own time to tumble down—wind and weather permitting. This structure is one of the oldest in the city, and was formerly known as Paule's Museum.

RATID.—A gentleman was in town Saturday, who arrived in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Paul, Minnesota, which place he left on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. He came from St. Paul to Duluth by steamer, distance 371 miles in 23 hours; thence by Galena and Chicago Railroad to Chicago, where he was detained between four and five hours; thence by Michigan Southern, Lake Shore, New-York and Erie Railroad to this city. Entire distance, 1,365 miles; time, three days and six hours—a shorter time than any before reported.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the neighborhood of Chappaqua station on the Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, was shocked by a report that two little boys had just been drowned in the millpond half a mile west of the station. It appears that these boys, both christened John, aged ten or twelve years, eldest sons of John Stockwell and Michael Barton, recent immigrants from England and Ireland respectively, had gone to the pond unknown to any other person except a small stroller boy of five or six years, who sat on the bank while they undressed and went in to bathe, sustaining themselves by a plank, neither being able to swim. A playful scuffle soon began for the possession of the plank, and one pushed off the other where the bank was very steep, and the water rapidly deepened to eight or nine feet. He who remained on the plank, seeing his comrade in peril of sinking, went to his assistance, and both soon sank. The frightened child on the bank, passing by half a dozen houses, fled to the station, and there gave the alarm. But probably an hour intervened between their sinking and the gathering of neighbors on the bank of the pond. The body of John Barton was soon recovered by diving; but two hours elapsed before that of John Stockwell was dragged up by a rope into which stones had been tied at intervals, though he was found very near his comrade. Two worldly families are plunged in deep affliction, and a whole neighborhood saddened by this calamity. These two make five who have been drowned in that mill-pond within a quarter of a century. Boys cannot be too earnestly cautioned at this season against bathing when the water rapidly deepens; and, in fact, against bathing at all except in the presence of some strong and brave swimmer, who can be relied on in case of accident. A few simple and easily observed precautions would annually save hundreds of precious lives.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the Report of the City Inspector, the total number of deaths in this city during the past week was 309, viz: 56 men, 51 women, 117 boys, and 85 girls, showing a decrease of 28 on the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number 6 died of bronchitis, 7 of congestion of the lungs, 35 of consumption, 13 of inflammation of the lungs, 6 of cholera infantum, 5 of diarrhea, 5 of dysentery, 12 of inflammation of the bowels, 4 of congestion of the brain, 12 of dropsy in the head, 4 of inflammation of the brain, 11 of scarlet fever, 5 of typhus fever, 6 of putrid fever, 4 of typhoid fever, 3 of palsy, 6 of small-pox, 25 of convulsions (infantile), 10 of croup, 6 of debility (infantile), 17 of marasmus (infantile), 3 of measles, and 3 of tetanus. There were also 9 premature births, 38 cases of stillborn, and 3 deaths from violent causes. The following is a classification of diseases: Bone-joints, &c.; 1; brain and nerves, 33; ganglionic organs, 7; heart and blood vessels, 8; lungs, throat, &c.; 29; old age, 3; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 22; stillborn and premature births, 47; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 56; uncertain and general fevers, 18; urinary organs, 1; unknown, 1. The nativity table gives 232 natives of the United States, 46 of Ireland, 14 of England, 11 of Germany, 2 of British America, 1 of Holland, 1 of Portugal, and 2 unknown.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE UPON CHILDREN.—AN OLD SINNER.—Daniel Irving, a man 87 years of age, residing in Franklin street, near Hudson, was on Friday arrested by Sergt. Webb of the Fifth Ward Police, on a warrant issued by Justice Connolly, charging him with infamous and indecent assault upon a girl 12 years of age. From facts which have just transpired, it appears that during the past four months this man has induced not less than a dozen girls, varying from 9 to 14 years, to go with him, as they came from school, to his house, where he would take them, one at a time, into a room and there commit the most infamous assaults upon their persons. In order to dissuade them from divulging his conduct, he would give them small sums of money, and by this means even induced the same children to visit him again and again. It is thought that the prisoner is insane, and for the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that such is the case. He owns the house in which he lives, and is said to possess other real estate in the Fifth Ward. Justice Connolly looked him up to await examination on the charge.

It is thought that only one person was lost by the burning of the steamer City of Newark. That person was Miss Frederica [other name not recollected]. She was a German girl, a domestic in the family of a German clergyman in Newark. She was coming to this city to purchase her wedding dress, expecting to be married in a few days. If any other person was drowned, it was a woman, and probably a stranger. The opinion of one of the proprietors of the boat is that only one life was lost.

MERCHANDISE.—A project is on foot among the brokers in Wall street for forcing their offices on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A paper signed by a considerable number of the most prominent has been going the rounds of the street. The signers wish to see if there are a sufficient number to make it a general custom, and if so to immediately commence its execution. The idea seems to meet with the approbation of a great number, and we think it will doubtless be carried into effect.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Fourteen hundred tons of shell, and twenty three pieces of ordnance of large caliber, have just been received upon Governor's Island. Five hundred tons of stores leave for the Arsenal at California in the ship *Arcturion* to-day.

NORTH RIVER FISHING.—The *Albany Statesman* has the following statistics of the starurgeon fishery: The sharp-nosed starurgeon, as caught in the Hudson, is from four to eight feet in length, and varies in weight from 100 to 450 pounds. We believe the largest ever seen in Albany was caught some five years ago and weighed 466 pounds. The catch usually commences about the middle of April, and continues until the 1st of September. They are caught at almost all of the fishing stations from Troy to New-York Bay.

BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE.—Mr. Brady has splendid photographs of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, now to be seen at his Gallery, No. 313 Broadway.

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